1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

133x approached it is Jangalwār. Here the level of the water is about 3000 feet; the rock is of a character to affect the form of the river channel; some four miles above Jangalwār the river flows through a narrow gorge formed by massive rocks of a siliceous mica schist. The mountains that rise up from this make a narrow steep-sided valley; for a height of four or five thousand feet above the stream the general slope is 37°; and so, with the indentations of side valleys, it continues to near Kishtwār.

KISHTWĀR.

361 133x I first got sight of Kishtwār from an upper road, away from the valley road. The view pleased the eye by displaying a plain in the midst of the mountains, not perfectly level, but undulating, everywhere cultivated, dotted with villages. This plain, which is about four miles in length from north to south and two miles across, is bounded on the right by mountains, and in front beyond it were seen mountains; on the left, that is on the west, it was ended by a deep ravine where the river flowed, the farther bank of this again being formed by lofty rocky mountains.

To reach this plain or plateau we had first to descend deep into another ravine that bounds it on the south, and from that to rise again. The plateau is 5300 or 5400 feet above the sea. Unlike most of the flatter openings among the hills, it is not a mere plain nor a terraced slope, but it has little eminences and undulations; nearly all is under cultivation. The villages are shaded by plane-trees and by fruit-trees; leading from one hamlet to another are hedge-rowed lanes, with white and yellow and red rose, and other shrubs, flowering. By the town is a beautiful piece of smooth, nearly level, turf, half a mile long and a furlong broad, called the Chaugām, a place in former times kept for Polo playing, for which the carved goal-stones still remain, but now only common hockey is played on it; this place, too, has some fine chinār or plane trees ornamenting it, and one massive but broken deodar-tree.

[526]

133x When one has been travelling over rough roads in a mountain tract, and has not for many days seen any level ground, the sight

3: Imperial Gazetteer G-3 (1889-95) 1909 AVI Kashmir AVI
Kashmiri AY4

Ki 564

fair and good-looking, more refined than the Musalmāns. The children are extremely pretty.

Ki [614]

The Pandits are broken up into numerous *gotras*; but though the Pandit repeats the name of his *gotra* seven times as he performs his ablutions, the outside world knows him only by his *krām*. Marriage within the *gotra* is forbidden, and the Kashmīri Pandits do not intermarry with the Brāhmans of India. Among the leading *krāms* may be mentioned the following: Tiku, Razdan, Kak, Munshi, Mathu, Kāchru Pandit, Sapru, Bhan, Zitshu, Raina, Dar, Fotadār, Madan, Thusu, Wangnu, Mujju, Hokhu, and Dulu. The descendants of the Brāhmans, said to be only eleven families, who survived the persecutions of Sikandar Shāh and remained in the valley, are known as Malmās. The others, descended from returned fugitives, are called Banamās.

Khattris.

There are a few Khattris, known as Bohras in Srīnagar, engaged in trade and shop-keeping. They enjoy no caste fellowship with the Pandits, though in old days instances are known of a Khattrī being admitted to caste by the Brāhmans.

Sikhs.

Ki 563

The Sikhs of Kashmīr were probably Punjābi Brāhmans who embraced Sikhism when the valley passed into the hands of Ranjīt Singh, but the Sikhs of Trahal declare that their ancestors came to Kashmīr in the time of the Afghān rule. They are not in a flourishing condition. They look to service as their chief means of livelihood, and are not good cultivators. They are ignorant and troublesome, and quarrel with the Musalmān Kashmīris and very often among themselves.

Christian missions.

Kr 797

In 1901 the State contained 202 native Christians, but although converts are so few, important work has been done by various missions. Chief among these is the Church Missionary Society at SRĪNAGAR, established in 1865, which maintains an excellent hospital. Owing to its example, the first State dispensary and school were opened. Other missions have been founded by the Moravians and the Roman Catholics at Leh.

Pastimes.

Kr [526] [517] Ki 533 517

The beautiful turf and green swards of Kashmīr are so suggestive of splendid playgrounds that one naturally expects to find some national game in the valley, and the legendary feast of roses conjures up a vision of a happy laughing people who were skilled in the battles of flowers long before modern Europe dreamed of such carnivals. But in reality there is no game and no pastime in Kashmīr proper. Baltistān, Gilgit, and Astor are the homes of polo, and Ladākh has its devil-dance; but Kashmīr has nothing distinctive save its actors, the